

*Physics**Physics Research Publications**Purdue University**Year 2007*

Observation of the heavy baryons $\Sigma(b)$ and $\Sigma(b)^*$

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Observation of the Heavy Baryons Σ_b and Σ_b^*

T. Aaltonen,²³ A. Abulencia,²⁴ J. Adelman,¹³ T. Affolder,¹⁰ T. Akimoto,⁵⁵ M. G. Albrow,¹⁷ S. Amerio,⁴³ D. Amidei,³⁵ A. Anastassov,⁵² K. Anikeev,¹⁷ A. Annovi,¹⁹ J. Antos,¹⁴ M. Aoki,⁵⁵ G. Apollinari,¹⁷ T. Arisawa,⁵⁷ A. Artikov,¹⁵ W. Ashmanskas,¹⁷ A. Attal,³ A. Aurisano,⁵³ F. Azfar,⁴² P. Azzi-Bacchetta,⁴³ P. Azzurri,⁴⁶ N. Bacchetta,⁴³ W. Badgett,¹⁷ A. Barbaro-Galtieri,²⁹ V. E. Barnes,⁴⁸ B. A. Barnett,²⁵ S. Baroian,⁷ V. Bartsch,³¹ G. Bauer,³³ P.-H. Beauchemin,³⁴ F. Bedeschi,⁴⁶ S. Behari,²⁵ G. Bellettini,⁴⁶ J. Bellinger,⁵⁹ A. Belloni,³³ D. Benjamin,¹⁶ A. Beretvas,¹⁷ J. Beringer,²⁹ T. Berry,³⁰ A. Bhatti,⁵⁰ M. Binkley,¹⁷ D. Bisello,⁴³ I. Bizjak,³¹ R. E. Blair,² C. Blocker,⁶ B. Blumenfeld,²⁵ A. Bocci,¹⁶ A. Bodek,⁴⁹ V. Boisvert,⁴⁹ G. Bolla,⁴⁸ A. Bolshov,³³ D. Bortoletto,⁴⁸ J. Boudreau,⁴⁷ A. Boveia,¹⁰ B. Brau,¹⁰ L. Brigliadori,⁵ C. Bromberg,³⁶ E. Brubaker,¹³ J. Budagov,¹⁵ H. S. Budd,⁴⁹ S. Budd,²⁴ K. Burkett,¹⁷ G. Busetto,⁴³ P. Bussey,²¹ A. Buzatu,³⁴ K. L. Byrum,² S. Cabrera,^{16,q} M. Campanelli,²⁰ M. Campbell,³⁵ F. Canelli,¹⁷ A. Canepa,⁴⁵ S. Carillo,^{18,i} D. Carlsmith,⁵⁹ R. Carosi,⁴⁶ S. Carron,³⁴ B. Casal,¹¹ M. Casarsa,⁵⁴ A. Castro,⁵ P. Catastini,⁴⁶ D. Cauz,⁵⁴ M. Cavalli-Sforza,³ A. Cerri,²⁹ L. Cerrito,^{31,m} S. H. Chang,²⁸ Y. C. Chen,¹ M. Chertok,⁷ G. Chiarelli,⁴⁶ G. Chlachidze,¹⁷ F. Chlebana,¹⁷ I. Cho,²⁸ K. Cho,²⁸ D. Chokheli,¹⁵ J. P. Chou,²² G. Choudalakis,³³ S. H. Chuang,⁵² K. Chung,¹² W. H. Chung,⁵⁹ Y. S. Chung,⁴⁹ M. Cilijak,⁴⁶ C. I. Ciobanu,²⁴ M. A. Ciocchi,⁴⁶ A. Clark,²⁰ D. Clark,⁶ M. Coca,¹⁶ G. Compostella,⁴³ M. E. Convery,⁵⁰ J. Conway,⁷ B. Cooper,³¹ K. Copic,³⁵ M. Cordelli,¹⁹ G. Cortiana,⁴³ F. Crescioli,⁴⁶ C. Cuenca Almenar,^{7,q} J. Cuevas,^{11,l} R. Culbertson,¹⁷ J. C. Cully,³⁵ S. DaRonco,⁴³ M. Datta,¹⁷ S. D'Auria,²¹ T. Davies,²¹ D. Dagenhart,¹⁷ P. de Barbaro,⁴⁹ S. De Cecco,⁵¹ A. Deisher,²⁹ G. De Lentdecker,^{49,c} G. De Lorenzo,³ M. Dell'Orso,⁴⁶ F. Delli Paoli,⁴³ L. Demortier,⁵⁰ J. Deng,¹⁶ M. Deninno,⁵ D. De Pedis,⁵¹ P. F. Derwent,¹⁷ G. P. 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Kim,¹³ N. Kimura,⁵⁵ L. Kirsch,⁶ S. Klimenko,¹⁸ M. Klute,³³ B. Knuteson,³³ B. R. Ko,¹⁶ K. Kondo,⁵⁷ D. J. Kong,²⁸ J. Konigsberg,¹⁸ A. Korytov,¹⁸ A. V. Kotwal,¹⁶ A. C. Kraan,⁴⁵ J. Kraus,²⁴ M. Kreps,²⁶ J. Kroll,⁴⁵ N. Krumnack,⁴ M. Kruse,¹⁶ V. Krutelyov,¹⁰ T. Kubo,⁵⁵ S. E. Kuhlmann,² T. Kuhr,²⁶ N. P. Kulkarni,⁵⁸ Y. Kusakabe,⁵⁷ S. Kwang,¹³ A. T. Laasanen,⁴⁸ S. Lai,³⁴ S. Lami,⁴⁶ S. Lammel,¹⁷ M. Lancaster,³¹ R. L. Lander,⁷ K. Lannon,³⁹ A. Lath,⁵² G. Latino,⁴⁶ I. Lazzizzera,⁴³ T. LeCompte,² J. Lee,⁴⁹ J. Lee,²⁸ Y. J. Lee,²⁸ S. W. Lee,^{53,o} R. Lefèvre,²⁰ N. Leonardo,³³ S. Leone,⁴⁶ S. Levy,¹³ J. D. Lewis,¹⁷ C. Lin,⁶⁰ C. S. Lin,¹⁷ M. Lindgren,¹⁷ E. Lipeles,⁹ A. Lister,⁷ D. O. Litvintsev,¹⁷ T. Liu,¹⁷ N. S. Lockyer,⁴⁵ A. Loginov,⁶⁰ M. Loreti,⁴³ R.-S. Lu,¹ D. Lucchesi,⁴³ P. Lujan,²⁹ P. Lukens,¹⁷ G. Lungu,¹⁸ L. Lyons,⁴² J. Lys,²⁹ R. Lysak,¹⁴ E. Lytken,⁴⁸ P. Mack,²⁶ D. MacQueen,³⁴ R. Madrak,¹⁷ K. Maeshima,¹⁷ K. Makhoul,³³ T. Maki,²³ P. Maksimovic,²⁵ S. Malde,⁴² S. Malik,³¹ G. Manca,³⁰ A. Manousakis,^{15,a} F. Margaroli,⁵ R. Marginean,¹⁷ C. Marino,²⁶ C. P. Marino,²⁴ A. Martin,⁶⁰ M. Martin,²⁵ V. Martin,^{21,g} M. Martínez,³ R. Martínez-Ballarín,³² T. Maruyama,⁵⁵ P. Mastrandrea,⁵¹ T. Masubuchi,⁵⁵ H. Matsunaga,⁵⁵ M. E. Mattson,⁵⁸ R. Mazini,³⁴ P. Mazzanti,⁵ K. S. McFarland,⁴⁹ P. McIntyre,⁵³ R. McNulty,^{30,f} A. Mehta,³⁰ P. Mehtala,²³ S. Menzemer,^{11,h} A. Menzione,⁴⁶ P. Merkel,⁴⁸ C. Mesropian,⁵⁰ A. Messina,³⁶ T. Miao,¹⁷ N. Miladinovic,⁶ J. Miles,³³ R. Miller,³⁶ C. Mills,¹⁰ M. Milnik,²⁶ A. Mitra,¹ G. Mitselmakher,¹⁸ A. Miyamoto,²⁷ S. Moed,²⁰ N. Moggi,⁵ B. Mohr,⁸ C. S. Moon,²⁸ R. Moore,¹⁷ M. Morello,⁴⁶ P. Movilla Fernandez,²⁹ J. Mülmenstädt,²⁹ A. Mukherjee,¹⁷ Th. Muller,²⁶

R. Mumford,²⁵ P. Murat,¹⁷ M. Mussini,⁵ J. Nachtman,¹⁷ A. Nagano,⁵⁵ J. Naganoma,⁵⁷ K. Nakamura,⁵⁵ I. Nakano,⁴⁰ A. Napier,⁵⁶ V. Necula,¹⁶ C. Neu,⁴⁵ M. S. Neubauer,⁹ J. Nielsen,^{29,n} L. Nodulman,² O. Norniella,³ E. Nurse,³¹ S. H. Oh,¹⁶ Y. D. Oh,²⁸ I. Oksuzian,¹⁸ T. Okusawa,⁴¹ R. Oldeman,³⁰ R. Orava,²³ K. Osterberg,²³ C. Pagliarone,⁴⁶ E. Palencia,¹¹ V. Papadimitriou,¹⁷ A. Papaikonomou,²⁶ A. A. Paramonov,¹³ B. Parks,³⁹ S. Pashapour,³⁴ J. Patrick,¹⁷ G. Pauletta,⁵⁴ M. Paulini,¹² C. Paus,³³ D. E. Pellett,⁷ A. Penzo,⁵⁴ T. J. Phillips,¹⁶ G. Piacentino,⁴⁶ J. Piedra,⁴⁴ L. Pinera,¹⁸ K. Pitts,²⁴ C. Plager,⁸ L. Pondrom,⁵⁹ X. Portell,³ O. Poukhov,¹⁵ N. Pounder,⁴² F. Prakoshyn,¹⁵ A. Pronko,¹⁷ J. Proudfoot,² F. Ptohos,^{19,e} G. Punzi,⁴⁶ J. Pursley,²⁵ J. Rademacker,^{42,b} A. Rahaman,⁴⁷ V. Ramakrishnan,⁵⁹ N. Ranjan,⁴⁸ I. Redondo,³² B. Reisert,¹⁷ V. Rekovic,³⁷ P. Renton,⁴² M. Rescigno,⁵¹ S. Richter,²⁶ F. Rimondi,⁵ L. Ristori,⁴⁶ A. Robson,²¹ T. Rodrigo,¹¹ E. Rogers,²⁴ S. Rolli,⁵⁶ R. Roser,¹⁷ M. Rossi,⁵⁴ R. Rossin,¹⁰ P. Roy,³⁴ A. Ruiz,¹¹ J. Russ,¹² V. Rusu,¹³ H. Saarikko,²³ A. Safonov,⁵³ W. K. Sakumoto,⁴⁹ G. Salamanna,⁵¹ O. Saltó,³ L. Santi,⁵⁴ S. Sarkar,⁵¹ L. Sartori,⁴⁶ K. Sato,¹⁷ P. Savard,³⁴ A. Savoy-Navarro,⁴⁴ T. Scheidle,²⁶ P. Schlabach,¹⁷ E. E. Schmidt,¹⁷ M. A. Schmidt,¹³ M. P. Schmidt,⁶⁰ M. Schmitt,³⁸ T. Schwarz,⁷ L. Scodellaro,¹¹ A. L. Scott,¹⁰ A. Scribano,⁴⁶ F. Scuri,⁴⁶ A. Sedov,⁴⁸ S. Seidel,³⁷ Y. Seiya,⁴¹ A. Semenov,¹⁵ L. Sexton-Kennedy,¹⁷ A. Sfyrla,²⁰ S. Z. Shalhout,⁵⁸ M. D. Shapiro,²⁹ T. Shears,³⁰ P. F. Shepard,⁴⁷ D. Sherman,²² M. Shimojima,^{55,k} M. Shochet,¹³ Y. Shon,⁵⁹ I. Shreyber,²⁰ A. Sidoti,⁴⁶ P. Sinervo,³⁴ A. Sisakyan,¹⁵ A. J. Slaughter,¹⁷ J. Slaunwhite,³⁹ K. Sliwa,⁵⁶ J. R. Smith,⁷ F. D. Snider,¹⁷ R. Snihur,³⁴ M. Soderberg,³⁵ A. Soha,⁷ S. Somalwar,⁵² V. Sorin,³⁶ J. Spalding,¹⁷ F. Spinella,⁴⁶ T. Spreitzer,³⁴ P. Squillacioti,⁴⁶ M. Stanitzki,⁶⁰ A. Staveris-Polykalas,⁴⁶ R. St. Denis,²¹ B. Stelzer,⁸ O. Stelzer-Chilton,⁴² D. Stentz,³⁸ J. Strologas,³⁷ D. Stuart,¹⁰ J. S. Suh,²⁸ A. Sukhanov,¹⁸ H. Sun,⁵⁶ I. Suslov,¹⁵ T. Suzuki,⁵⁵ A. Taffard,^{24,p} R. Takashima,⁴⁰ Y. Takeuchi,⁵⁵ R. Tanaka,⁴⁰ M. Tecchio,³⁵ P. K. Teng,¹ K. Terashi,⁵⁰ R. J. Tesarek,¹⁷ J. Thom,^{17,d} A. S. Thompson,²¹ E. Thomson,⁴⁵ P. Tipton,⁶⁰ V. Tiwari,¹² S. Tkaczyk,¹⁷ D. Toback,⁵³ S. Tokar,¹⁴ K. Tollefson,³⁶ T. Tomura,⁵⁵ D. Tonelli,⁴⁶ S. Torre,¹⁹ D. Torretta,¹⁷ S. Tourneur,⁴⁴ W. Trischuk,³⁴ S. Tsuno,⁴⁰ Y. Tu,⁴⁵ N. Turini,⁴⁶ F. Ukegawa,⁵⁵ S. Uozumi,⁵⁵ S. Vallecorsa,²⁰ N. van Remortel,²³ A. Varganov,³⁵ E. Vataga,³⁷ F. Vazquez,^{18,i} G. Velev,¹⁷ C. Vellidis,^{46,a} G. Veramendi,²⁴ V. Veszpremi,⁴⁸ M. Vidal,³² R. Vidal,¹⁷ I. Vila,¹¹ R. Vilar,¹¹ T. Vine,³¹ M. Vogel,³⁷ I. Vollrath,³⁴ I. Volobouev,^{29,o} G. Volpi,⁴⁶ F. Würthwein,⁹ P. Wagner,⁵³ R. G. Wagner,² R. L. Wagner,¹⁷ J. Wagner,²⁶ W. Wagner,²⁶ R. Wallny,⁸ S. M. Wang,¹ A. Warburton,³⁴ D. Waters,³¹ M. Weinberger,⁵³ W. C. Wester III,¹⁷ B. Whitehouse,⁵⁶ D. Whiteson,⁴⁵ A. B. Wicklund,² E. Wicklund,¹⁷ G. Williams,³⁴ H. H. Williams,⁴⁵ P. Wilson,¹⁷ B. L. Winer,³⁹ P. Wittich,^{17,d} S. Wolbers,¹⁷ C. Wolfe,¹³ T. Wright,³⁵ X. Wu,²⁰ S. M. Wynne,³⁰ A. Yagil,⁹ K. Yamamoto,⁴¹ J. Yamaoka,⁵² T. Yamashita,⁴⁰ C. Yang,⁶⁰ U. K. Yang,^{13,j} Y. C. Yang,²⁸ W. M. Yao,²⁹ G. P. Yeh,¹⁷ J. Yoh,¹⁷ K. Yorita,¹³ T. Yoshida,⁴¹ G. B. Yu,⁴⁹ I. Yu,²⁸ S. S. Yu,¹⁷ J. C. Yun,¹⁷ L. Zanello,⁵¹ A. Zanetti,⁵⁴ I. Zaw,²² X. Zhang,²⁴ J. Zhou,⁵² and S. Zucchelli⁵

(CDF Collaboration)

¹*Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan 11529, Republic of China*²*Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, Illinois 60439, USA*³*Institut de Física d'Altes Energies, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, E-08193, Bellaterra (Barcelona), Spain*⁴*Baylor University, Waco, Texas 76798, USA*⁵*Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare, University of Bologna, I-40127 Bologna, Italy*⁶*Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts 02254, USA*⁷*University of California, Davis, Davis, California 95616, USA*⁸*University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California 90024, USA*⁹*University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, California 92093, USA*¹⁰*University of California, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, California 93106, USA*¹¹*Instituto de Física de Cantabria, CSIC-University of Cantabria, 39005 Santander, Spain*¹²*Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213, USA*¹³*Enrico Fermi Institute, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois 60637, USA*¹⁴*Comenius University, 842 48 Bratislava, Slovakia;**Institute of Experimental Physics, 040 01 Kosice, Slovakia*¹⁵*Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, RU-141980 Dubna, Russia*¹⁶*Duke University, Durham, North Carolina 27708, USA*¹⁷*Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Batavia, Illinois 60510, USA*¹⁸*University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, USA*¹⁹*Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare, I-00044 Frascati, Italy*²⁰*University of Geneva, CH-1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland*²¹*Glasgow University, Glasgow G12 8QQ, United Kingdom*²²*Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138, USA*

- ²³*Division of High Energy Physics, Department of Physics, University of Helsinki and Helsinki Institute of Physics, FIN-00014, Helsinki, Finland*
- ²⁴*University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois 61801, USA*
- ²⁵*The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland 21218, USA*
- ²⁶*Institut für Experimentelle Kernphysik, Universität Karlsruhe, 76128 Karlsruhe, Germany*
- ²⁷*High Energy Accelerator Research Organization (KEK), Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305, Japan*
- ²⁸*Center for High Energy Physics: Kyungpook National University, Taegu 702-701, Korea; Seoul National University, Seoul 151-742, Korea; SungKyunKwan University, Suwon 440-746, Korea*
- ²⁹*Ernest Orlando Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, California 94720, USA*
- ³⁰*University of Liverpool, Liverpool L69 7ZE, United Kingdom*
- ³¹*University College London, London WC1E 6BT, United Kingdom*
- ³²*Centro de Investigaciones Energeticas, Medioambientales y Tecnologicas, E-28040 Madrid, Spain*
- ³³*Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139, USA*
- ³⁴*Institute of Particle Physics: McGill University, Montréal, Canada H3A 2T8; and University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada M5S 1A7*
- ³⁵*University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109, USA*
- ³⁶*Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA*
- ³⁷*University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131, USA*
- ³⁸*Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois 60208, USA*
- ³⁹*The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210, USA*
- ⁴⁰*Okayama University, Okayama 700-8530, Japan*
- ⁴¹*Osaka City University, Osaka 588, Japan*
- ⁴²*University of Oxford, Oxford OX1 3RH, United Kingdom*
- ⁴³*University of Padova, Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare, Sezione di Padova-Trento, I-35131 Padova, Italy*
- ⁴⁴*LPNHE, Université Pierre et Marie Curie/IN2P3-CNRS, UMR7585, Paris, F-75252 France*
- ⁴⁵*University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104, USA*
- ⁴⁶*Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare Pisa, Universities of Pisa, Siena and Scuola Normale Superiore, I-56127 Pisa, Italy*
- ⁴⁷*University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15260, USA*
- ⁴⁸*Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana 47907, USA*
- ⁴⁹*University of Rochester, Rochester, New York 14627, USA*
- ⁵⁰*The Rockefeller University, New York, New York 10021, USA*
- ⁵¹*Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare, Sezione di Roma 1, University of Rome "La Sapienza," I-00185 Roma, Italy*
- ⁵²*Rutgers University, Piscataway, New Jersey 08855, USA*
- ⁵³*Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas 77843, USA*
- ⁵⁴*Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare, University of Trieste/Udine, Italy*
- ⁵⁵*University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305, Japan*
- ⁵⁶*Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts 02155, USA*
- ⁵⁷*Waseda University, Tokyo 169, Japan*
- ⁵⁸*Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan 48201, USA*
- ⁵⁹*University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, USA*
- ⁶⁰*Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut 06520, USA*

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We report an observation of new bottom baryons produced in $p\bar{p}$ collisions at the Tevatron. Using 1.1 fb^{-1} of data collected by the CDF II detector, we observe four $\Lambda_b^0 \pi^\pm$ resonances in the fully reconstructed decay mode $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \pi^-$, where $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow p K^- \pi^+$. We interpret these states as the $\Sigma_b^{(*)\pm}$ baryons and measure the following masses: $m_{\Sigma_b^{*+}} = 5807.8_{-2.2}^{+2.0}(\text{stat.}) \pm 1.7(\text{syst.}) \text{ MeV}/c^2$, $m_{\Sigma_b^{*-}} = 5815.2 \pm 1.0(\text{stat.}) \pm 1.7(\text{syst.}) \text{ MeV}/c^2$, and $m(\Sigma_b^{*+}) - m(\Sigma_b^{*-}) = 21.2_{-1.9}^{+2.0}(\text{stat.})_{-0.3}^{+0.4}(\text{syst.}) \text{ MeV}/c^2$.

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Recently the CDF II detector at the Fermilab Tevatron has accumulated the world's largest sample of fully reconstructed Λ_b^0 baryons, which consist of the u , d , and b quarks, with 3180 ± 60 (stat.) $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \pi^-$ candidates. This is made possible by the large $b\bar{b}$ production cross section in $p\bar{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96 \text{ TeV}$ and the ability of the CDF II experiment to select fully hadronic decays of b hadrons with a specialized trigger system. In this Letter, we present an observation of four $\Lambda_b^0 \pi^\pm$ resonances, where

$\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \pi^-$ and $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow p K^- \pi^+$, using 1.1 fb^{-1} of data. The $\Lambda_b^0 \pi$ states are interpreted as the lowest-lying charged Σ_b baryons and will be labeled $\Sigma_b^{(*)}$. The symbol Σ_b refers to Σ_b^\pm , while Σ_b^* refers to $\Sigma_b^{*\pm}$. Any reference to a specific charge state implies the antiparticle state as well.

The $\Sigma_b^{(*)+}$ baryons contain one b and two u quarks, while the $\Sigma_b^{(*)-}$ baryons contain one b and two d quarks; these states are expected to exist but have not been ob-

served. Baryons containing one bottom quark and two light quarks can be described by heavy quark effective theory (HQET) [1]. In HQET, a bottom baryon consists of a b quark acting as a static source of the color field surrounded by a diquark system comprised of the two light quarks. In the lowest-lying $\Sigma_b^{(*)}$ states, the diquark system has strong isospin $I = 1$ and $J^P = 1^+$, which couple to the heavy quark spin and result in a doublet of baryons with $J^P = \frac{1}{2}^+$ (Σ_b) and $J^P = \frac{3}{2}^+$ (Σ_b^*). This doublet is degenerate for infinite b quark mass. As the b quark mass is finite, there is a hyperfine mass splitting between the $\frac{3}{2}^+$ and $\frac{1}{2}^+$ states. There is also an isospin mass splitting between the $\Sigma_b^{(*)+}$ and $\Sigma_b^{(*)0}$ states.

Predictions for the $\Sigma_b^{(*)}$ masses come from nonrelativistic and relativistic potential quark models [2], $1/N_c$ expansion [3], quark models in the HQET approximation [4], sum rules [5], and lattice quantum chromodynamics calculations [6]. On the basis of [2–6], we expect $m(\Sigma_b) - m(\Lambda_b^0) \sim 180\text{--}210 \text{ MeV}/c^2$, $m(\Sigma_b^*) - m(\Sigma_b) \sim 10\text{--}40 \text{ MeV}/c^2$, and $m(\Sigma_b^{(*)-}) - m(\Sigma_b^{(*)+}) \sim 5\text{--}7 \text{ MeV}/c^2$. The difference between the isospin mass splittings of the Σ_b^* and Σ_b multiplets is predicted to be $[m(\Sigma_b^{*+}) - m(\Sigma_b^{*0})] - [m(\Sigma_b^+) - m(\Sigma_b^0)] = 0.40 \pm 0.07 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ [7]. The natural width of $\Sigma_b^{(*)}$ baryons is expected to be dominated by the P -wave one pion transition $\Sigma_b^{(*)} \rightarrow \Lambda_b^0 \pi$, whose partial width depends on the available phase space and the pion coupling to a constituent quark. Using an HQET prediction [8], the natural widths for the expected $\Sigma_b^{(*)}$ masses are $\Gamma(\Sigma_b^{\pm}) \approx 7 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ and $\Gamma(\Sigma_b^{*\pm}) \approx 13 \text{ MeV}/c^2$.

The CDF II detector is described in detail elsewhere [9]. Its components and capabilities most relevant to this analysis are the tracking system [10] and a displaced track trigger which is employed to select bottom and charmed hadrons [11].

In reconstructing the decays $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \pi^-$ and $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow p K^- \pi^+$, the proton from the Λ_c^+ decay and the π^- from the Λ_b^0 decay both must have $p_T > 2 \text{ GeV}/c$ [12], while the K^- and π^+ candidates have $p_T > 0.5 \text{ GeV}/c$. We also require $p_T(p) > p_T(\pi^+)$ to suppress Λ_c^+ combinatorial background. No particle identification is used in this analysis. All particle hypotheses consistent with the candidate decay structure are considered. In a 3-D kinematic fit, the Λ_c^+ daughter tracks are constrained to originate from a single point. The Λ_c^+ candidate is constrained to the known Λ_c^+ mass, and the Λ_c^+ momentum vector is extrapolated to intersect the π^- momentum vector to form the Λ_b^0 vertex. The probability of the 3-D Λ_b^0 kinematic vertex fit must exceed 0.1%, and the Λ_c^+ and Λ_b^0 must have p_T greater than 4.5 and 6.0 GeV/c , respectively. To suppress prompt backgrounds from the primary interaction, we make the following decay time requirements: $ct(\Lambda_b^0) > 250 \mu\text{m}$ and its significance $ct(\Lambda_b^0)/\sigma_{ct} > 10$. We define $ct(\Lambda_b^0) \equiv$

$L_{xy}(\Lambda_b^0)m_{\Lambda_b^0}c/p_T(\Lambda_b^0)$ as the Λ_b^0 proper time, where $L_{xy}(\Lambda_b^0)$ is defined as the projection, onto $p_T(\Lambda_b^0)$, of the vector connecting the primary vertex to the Λ_b^0 vertex in the transverse plane. We use a primary vertex determined event-by-event when computing this vertex displacement. To reduce combinatorial backgrounds and partially reconstructed decays, we also require $|d_0(\Lambda_b^0)| < 80 \mu\text{m}$, where $d_0(\Lambda_b^0)$ is the impact parameter of the momentum vector of the Λ_b^0 candidate with respect to the primary vertex. To suppress the contributions from $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+ \pi^-$ decays, where $D^+ \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$, we require $m(pK^- \pi^+)$ to be within $16 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ of the known Λ_c^+ mass [13], and $ct(\Lambda_c^+) \in [-70, 200] \mu\text{m}$. We define $ct(\Lambda_c^+) \equiv L_{xy}(\Lambda_c^+)m_{\Lambda_c^+}c/p_T(\Lambda_c^+)$ as the Λ_c^+ proper time, where $L_{xy}(\Lambda_c^+)$ is defined analogously to $L_{xy}(\Lambda_b^0)$ but computed with respect to the Λ_b^0 vertex.

The invariant mass distribution of $\Lambda_c^+ \pi^-$ candidates is shown in Fig. 1 overlaid with a binned maximum likelihood fit. A clear $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \pi^-$ signal is observed at the expected Λ_b^0 mass. The invariant mass distribution is described by several components: the $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \pi^-$ signal, a combinatorial background, partially and fully reconstructed B mesons which pass the $\Lambda_c^+ \pi^-$ selection criteria, partially reconstructed Λ_b^0 decays, and fully reconstructed Λ_b^0 decays other than $\Lambda_c^+ \pi^-$ (e.g., $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^-$). The combinatorial background is modeled with an exponentially decreasing function. All other components are represented in the fit by fixed shapes derived from Monte Carlo (MC) simulations [14,15]. The normalizations are constrained by Gaussian terms to branching ratios that are either measured (for B meson decays) or theoretical predictions (for Λ_b^0 decays). In the fit, the Λ_b^0 components are normalized relative to the $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \pi^-$ signal. To normalize the B meson components, we explicitly reconstruct a $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow (K^- \pi^+ \pi^+) \pi^-$ signal in the $\Lambda_c^+ \pi^-$

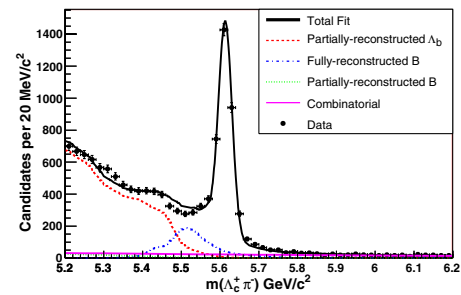


FIG. 1 (color online). Fit to the invariant mass of $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \pi^-$ candidates. Curves for fully reconstructed Λ_b^0 decays such as $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \pi^-$ and $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^-$ are not indicated on the figure. The Λ_b^0 signal region, $m(\Lambda_c^+ \pi^-) \in [5.565, 5.670] \text{ GeV}/c^2$, consists primarily of Λ_b^0 baryons, with some contamination from B mesons and combinatorial events. The discrepancies between the fit and data below the Λ_b^0 signal region are due to incomplete knowledge of the branching ratios of the decays in this region and are included in the $\Sigma_b^{(*)}$ background model systematics.

sample by replacing the proton mass hypothesis with the pion mass hypothesis. The fit to the invariant $\Lambda_c^+ \pi^-$ mass distribution results in 3180 ± 60 (stat.) $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \pi^-$ candidates.

The reconstruction of $\Sigma_b^{(*)}$ proceeds by combining Λ_b^0 candidates in the Λ_b^0 signal region, $m(\Lambda_c^+ \pi^-) \in [5.565, 5.670]$ GeV/c^2 , with all remaining high quality tracks. A pion mass hypothesis is used when computing the invariant mass of the $\Sigma_b^{(*)}$ candidate. We search for narrow resonances in the mass difference distribution of $Q = m(\Lambda_b^0 \pi) - m(\Lambda_b^0) - m_\pi$, where $m(\Lambda_b^0)$ is the reconstructed $\Lambda_c^+ \pi^-$ mass. The $\Sigma_b^{(*)}$ candidates are divided into two subsamples using the charge of the pion from $\Sigma_b^{(*)}$ decay, denoted by π_{Σ_b} : in the $\Lambda_b^0 \pi^-$ subsample, the π_{Σ_b} has the same charge as the pion from Λ_b^0 while in the $\Lambda_b^0 \pi^+$ subsample, the π_{Σ_b} has the opposite charge as the pion from Λ_b^0 .

The $\Sigma_b^{(*)}$ signal region, defined as $Q \in [30, 100]$ MeV/c^2 , is motivated by the predictions in [2–6]. The signal is modeled by the PYTHIA [16] event generator where only the decays $\Sigma_b^{(*)} \rightarrow \Lambda_b^0 \pi$, $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \pi^-$, and $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow p K^- \pi^+$ are allowed. We optimize the $\Sigma_b^{(*)}$ selection criteria by maximizing $\epsilon(S_{\text{MC}})/\sqrt{B}$, where $\epsilon(S_{\text{MC}})$ is the efficiency of the $\Sigma_b^{(*)}$ signal measured in the MC simulation and B is the number of background events in the signal region estimated from the upper and lower sideband regions of $Q \in [0, 30]$ MeV/c^2 and $Q \in [100, 500]$ MeV/c^2 . These sideband regions are parameterized by a power law multiplied by an exponential. We combine the $\Lambda_b^0 \pi^-$ and $\Lambda_b^0 \pi^+$ subsamples to optimize cuts on the p_T of the $\Sigma_b^{(*)}$ candidate, the impact parameter significance $|d_0/\sigma_{d_0}|$ of the π_{Σ_b} track, and the $\cos\theta^*$ of the π_{Σ_b} track, where θ^* is defined as the angle between the momentum of the π_{Σ_b} in the $\Sigma_b^{(*)}$ rest frame and the direction of the total $\Sigma_b^{(*)}$ momentum in the lab frame. The maximum of $\epsilon(S_{\text{MC}})/\sqrt{B}$ is realized for $p_T(\Sigma_b) > 9.5$ GeV/c , $|d_0/\sigma_{d_0}| < 3.0$, and $\cos\theta^* > -0.35$.

In the $\Sigma_b^{(*)}$ search, the dominant background is from the combination of prompt Λ_b^0 baryons with extra tracks produced in the hadronization of the b quark. The remaining backgrounds are from the combination of hadronization tracks with B mesons reconstructed as Λ_b^0 baryons, and from combinatorial background events. The percentage of each background component in the Λ_b^0 signal region, computed from the Λ_b^0 mass fit, is $(89.5 \pm 1.7)\%$ Λ_b^0 baryons, $(7.2 \pm 0.6)\%$ B mesons, and $(3.3 \pm 0.1)\%$ combinatorial events. Other backgrounds such as 5-track decays of B^+ mesons are negligible, as confirmed in inclusive single b hadron simulations [14,15]. The high mass region above the $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \pi^-$ signal in Fig. 1 determines the combinatorial background shape. Reconstructing $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+ \pi^-$ data as $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \pi^-$ gives the B hadronization background

shape. The Λ_b^0 hadronization background shape is obtained from a $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \pi^-$ PYTHIA simulation. The events in this simulation are reweighted so that the $p_T(\Lambda_b^0)$ distribution agrees with data. As the simulation has fewer low momentum tracks around the Λ_b^0 than found in data, the simulated events are further reweighted until the p_T spectrum of tracks around the Λ_b^0 is consistent with data. The background shapes are parameterized by a power law multiplied by an exponential, and the normalizations are fixed from the percentage of that background component in the Λ_b^0 signal region. The total background shown in Fig. 2 (inset) is compatible with the Q sidebands, and the background shape and normalization are fixed components of the $\Sigma_b^{(*)}$ fit.

In the Q signal region, we observe an excess of events over the total background as shown in Fig. 2. The excess in the $\Lambda_b^0 \pi^-$ subsample is 118 over 288 expected background candidates. In the $\Lambda_b^0 \pi^+$ subsample, the excess is 91 over 313 expected background candidates.

We perform a simultaneous unbinned maximum likelihood fit to the $\Lambda_b^0 \pi^-$ and $\Lambda_b^0 \pi^+$ subsamples for a signal from each expected $\Sigma_b^{(*)}$ state plus the background, referred to as the “four signal hypothesis.” Each signal consists of a nonrelativistic Breit-Wigner distribution convoluted with two Gaussian distributions describing the detector resolution, with a dominant narrow core of an 1.2 MeV/c^2 width and a small broad component of a 3 MeV/c^2 width for the tails. The natural width of each Breit-Wigner distribution is computed from the central Q value [8]. The expected difference of the isospin mass splittings within the Σ_b^*

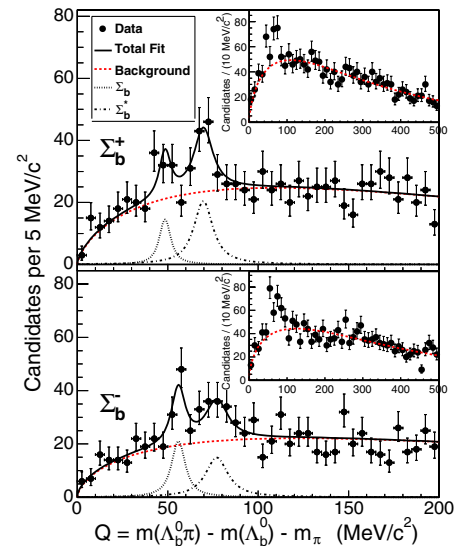


FIG. 2 (color online). The $\Sigma_b^{(*)}$ fit to the $\Lambda_b^0 \pi^+$ and $\Lambda_b^0 \pi^-$ subsamples. The top plot shows the $\Lambda_b^0 \pi^+$ subsample, which contains $\Sigma_b^{(*)+}$, while the bottom plot shows the $\Lambda_b^0 \pi^-$ subsample, which contains $\Sigma_b^{(*)-}$. The insets show the expected background plotted on the data for $Q \in [0, 500]$ MeV/c^2 , while the signal fit is shown on a reduced range of $Q \in [0, 200]$ MeV/c^2 .

TABLE I. Likelihood ratios (LR) in favor of the four signal hypothesis over alternative hypotheses. Also shown is the probability for each hypothesis to produce the observed data (p -value), calculated using the LR as a test statistic on randomly generated samples. The final column gives the equivalent standard deviations from the normal distribution.

Hypothesis	LR	p -value	Significance (σ)
No Signal	2.6×10^{18}	$< 8.3 \times 10^{-8}$	> 5.2
Two Σ_b States	4.4×10^6	9.2×10^{-5}	3.7
No Σ_b^- Signal	1.2×10^5	3.2×10^{-4}	3.4
No Σ_b^+ Signal	49	9.0×10^{-3}	2.4
No Σ_b^{*-} Signal	4.9×10^4	6.4×10^{-4}	3.2
No Σ_b^{*+} Signal	8.1×10^4	6.0×10^{-4}	3.2

and Σ_b multiplets is below our sensitivity with this sample of data. Consequently, we constrain $m(\Sigma_b^{*+}) - m(\Sigma_b^+) = m(\Sigma_b^{*-}) - m(\Sigma_b^-) = \Delta_{\Sigma_b^*}$. The four Σ_b signal fit to data, which has a fit probability of 76% in the range $Q \in [0, 200]$ MeV/ c^2 , is shown in Fig. 2.

Systematic uncertainties on the mass difference and yield measurements fall into three categories: mass scale, $\Sigma_b^{(*)}$ background model, and $\Sigma_b^{(*)}$ signal parameterization. The systematic uncertainty on the mass scale is determined by the discrepancies of the CDF II measured Q values of the D^* , Σ_c , and Λ_c^* hadrons from the world average Q values [13]. The Q value dependence of this systematic uncertainty is modeled with a linear function, which is used to extrapolate the mass scale uncertainty for each $\Sigma_b^{(*)}$ Q value. This is the largest systematic uncertainty for the mass difference measurements, ranging from 0.1 to 0.3 MeV/ c^2 . The systematic effects related to assumptions made on the $\Sigma_b^{(*)}$ background model are: the sample composition of the Λ_b^0 signal region, the normalization and functional form of the Λ_b^0 hadronization background taken from a PYTHIA simulation, and our limited knowledge of the shape of the Λ_b^0 hadronization background (the largest systematic uncertainty on the yield measurements, ranging from 2 to 15 events). The systematic effects related to assumptions made on the $\Sigma_b^{(*)}$ signal parameterization are: underestimation of the detector resolution, the uncertainty in the natural width prediction from [8], and the constraint that $m(\Sigma_b^{*+}) - m(\Sigma_b^+) = m(\Sigma_b^{*-}) - m(\Sigma_b^-)$.

The significance of the signal is evaluated using the likelihood ratio, $LR \equiv L/L_{\text{alt}}$, where L is the likelihood of the four signal hypothesis and L_{alt} is the likelihood of an alternative hypothesis [17]. We study the alternate hypotheses of no signal, two Σ_b states (one per $\Lambda_b^0 \pi$ charge combination), and three $\Sigma_b^{(*)}$ states, performed by eliminating one of the states in the four signal hypothesis. Systematic variations are included in the fit as nuisance parameters over which the likelihood is integrated. The resulting likelihood ratios are given in Table I. To assess the significance of the signal, we repeat the four signal

TABLE II. Final results for the Σ_b measurement. The first uncertainty is statistical, and the second is systematic. The absolute Σ_b mass values are calculated using a CDF II measurement of the Λ_b^0 mass [18], which contributes to the systematic uncertainty.

State	Yield	Q or $\Delta_{\Sigma_b^*}$ (MeV/ c^2)	Mass (MeV/ c^2)
Σ_b^+	32_{-12}^{+13+5}	$Q_{\Sigma_b^+} = 48.5_{-2.2}^{+2.0+0.2}$	$5807.8_{-2.2}^{+2.0} \pm 1.7$
Σ_b^-	59_{-14}^{+15+9}	$Q_{\Sigma_b^-} = 55.9 \pm 1.0 \pm 0.2$	$5815.2 \pm 1.0 \pm 1.7$
Σ_b^{*+}	77_{-16}^{+17+10}	$\Delta_{\Sigma_b^*} = 21.2_{-1.9}^{+2.0+0.4}$	$5829.0_{-1.8}^{+1.6+1.7}$
Σ_b^{*-}	69_{-17}^{+18+16}		$5836.4 \pm 2.0_{-1.7}^{+1.8}$

hypothesis fit on samples randomly generated from alternate signal hypotheses. In 12×10^6 background samples, none had a LR equivalent or greater than the one found in data. We evaluate the probability for background only to produce four signals of this or greater significance to be less than 8.3×10^{-8} , corresponding to a significance of greater than 5.2σ . The probabilities for each of the alternate hypotheses to produce the observed signal structure is also given in Table I. The final results for the Σ_b measurement are quoted in Table II. Using the CDF II measurement of $m_{\Lambda_b^0} = 5619.7 \pm 1.2(\text{stat.}) \pm 1.2(\text{syst.})$ MeV/ c^2 [18], we find the absolute masses of the Σ_b states given in Table II. The systematic uncertainties on the absolute Σ_b mass values are dominated by the total Λ_b^0 mass uncertainty.

In summary, using a sample of 3180 ± 60 (stat.) $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \pi^-$ candidates reconstructed in 1.1 fb^{-1} of CDF II data, we search for resonant $\Lambda_b^0 \pi^\pm$ states. We observe a signal of four states whose masses and widths are consistent with those expected for the lowest-lying charged $\Sigma_b^{(*)}$ baryons. This result represents the first observation of the $\Sigma_b^{(*)}$ baryons.

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^aUniversity of Athens, 15784 Athens, Greece.

^bUniversity of Bristol, Bristol BS8 1TL, United Kingdom.

^cUniversity Libre de Bruxelles, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium.

^dCornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853, USA.

^eUniversity of Cyprus, Nicosia CY-1678, Cyprus.

^fUniversity College Dublin, Dublin 4, Ireland.

^gUniversity of Edinburgh, Edinburgh EH9 3JZ, United Kingdom.

^hUniversity of Heidelberg, D-69120 Heidelberg, Germany.

ⁱUniversidad Iberoamericana, Mexico D.F., Mexico.

^jUniversity of Manchester, Manchester M13 9PL, England.

^kNagasaki Institute of Applied Science, Nagasaki, Japan.

^lUniversity de Oviedo, E-33007 Oviedo, Spain.

^mUniversity of London, Queen Mary College, London, E1 4NS, England.

ⁿUniversity of CA Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, CA 95064, USA.

^oTX Tech University, Lubbock, TX 79409, USA.

^pUniversity of CA, Irvine, Irvine, CA 92697, USA.

^qIFIC(CSIC-Universitat de Valencia), 46071 Valencia, Spain.

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